of absolute continuity of Q with respect to P on $\mathfrak{A}$; the conclusions may be strengthened by asserting Q mixing of these sequences with the limiting distribution function $F(y)$, instead of only the convergence of the distribution functions of the averages to $F(y)$.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE

THE EQUATION $(\partial^2/\partial x^2+\partial^2/\partial y^2+(x^2+y^2)(\partial/\partial t))^2u+\partial^2u/\partial t^2=f$, WITH REAL COEFFICIENTS, IS "WITHOUT SOLUTIONS"

BY FRANÇOIS TREVES[1]

Communicated by Lipman Bers, February 20, 1962

Indeed, the equation can be written $PP^*(PP^*)^*u=f$, where P is Lewy's operator $\partial/\partial\bar{z}+iz(\partial/\partial t)$,[2] $z=x+iy$, and the star operation replaces the coefficients of a differential operator by their complex conjugates. Hörmander has shown[3] that, whatever be the open set Ω, there is a function $f\in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ such that the equation $Pv=f$ does not have any distribution solution $v\in\mathfrak{D}'(\Omega)$.

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

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[1] Sloan fellow. Yeshiva University, New York City.

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